

UNIVERSITY OF
Southampton

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Coll.

The University of Southampton and its development



REFERENCE ONLY

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taken out of the Library
University of Southampton

In 1862

The University of Southampton was founded by Henry Robinson Hartley, the son of a Southampton wine merchant, who left his estate to the Corporation of Southampton. The grand opening of the Hartley Institution, as it was originally known, took place on 15 October 1862. Lord Palmerston, the Prime Minister at the time, performed the opening ceremony.

In 1902

Located in the Below Bar area of the city, the Hartley Institution developed into a College. On 23 November 1902, Hartley College was renamed Hartley University College. By 1919, it had outgrown its central city location and was relocated to the site now known as the Highfield Campus. Hartley University College started as a degree awarding branch of the University of London - the application for full University status was announced in 1949.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON



00581083



The early years – 1900-1930

Topical Song.

If you want to study subjects deep,
Come to the Hartley College,
Here you will find
To enlighten the mind

Lecturers steeped in knowledge.

If you want to pick up bargains cheap,
Come to the Hartley College.

Go to the *Den*,

That's where the men

Hold annual sales at College.

We sit at desks on which we see

Fine art made very plain,

And every moment we have free

We try to swat psychology.

But all in vain!

Refrain -

But all in vain!

The work at Coll. beats everything,

The work at Coll. when in full swing

Is a thing to see and wonder at,

For what a dreadful bore!!!

How monotonous and slow

Lectures are to which we go!!!

Whatever are they for?

There's the football match of the style *first-class*
Out at the Park at Shirley.

So well they play,

All of them say:

"Do come and watch us early."

But among the girls there is no such farce,

They really *can* play hockey.

Men, sad to say,

Get in the way,

And so may not watch the hockey.

Though at debates we seem so dense

We're told in "twenty-eight"

That if we have not common sense

We can but "cease our eloquence."

But all in vain!

Refrain -

But all in vain!

The study hour beats everything,

The study hour when in full swing

Is a sight to see and wonder at,

For oh! what marvellous power

Have the subjects, one and all,

The students to enthral!

In the study hour!

The College Library, 1908



UNIVERSITY OF
Southampton



**The Art Room in the Hartley
Institution, 1908**



**The High Street Buildings,
botany lab c.1910**



**The High Street
Buildings, chemistry lab,
c.1910**



**18 Roberts Road, which was
used as a women students'
hostel c1908-10**

University College in use as a
military hospital in the First World War



Inside a ward, 1917



Official Opening of the Highfield Building, 1919

UNIVERSITY OF
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**Mascot 'Kelly' in the
Engineering Block, c1920**



Laboratory work, 1920



RULES OF CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

1. Students are required to conduct themselves in an orderly manner in the College precincts.

2. Students are required to attend punctually and regularly the Classes for which their names are entered throughout the term.

Except in cases of illness leave of absence at the beginning or end of term can only be granted by the Principal in exceptional circumstances.

Students absent from any Class must report to the Lecturer at the next meeting of the Class. If absent for more than one day, they must report to their Tutor, who may require a medical certificate to be furnished.

Students in the Training Department absent for more than three days through illness must furnish a medical certificate.

3. Applications for leave of absence to play in College matches must be made by the Secretary of the Club to the Heads of Departments concerned, and if absence for a night is entailed, to the Wardens of the respective Halls. After such permission has been obtained, and at least one clear day before the match, the Secretary must submit the approved list to the Principal.

4. No Student may vary his courses without permission of his Tutor and of the Heads of the Departments concerned.

5. Students must present themselves at such Terminal Examinations as they are required to do by the various Heads of Departments.

6. Students whose work or conduct is unsatisfactory may be suspended or rusticated, or in extreme cases expelled.

7. Students are required to pay for damage done by them to College property, and fines may be levied for breaches of discipline.

8. Smoking is permitted in the College Gardens, in the Students' Common Rooms, in the open corridors, and in other places when special permission is given by the Principal. Smoking, or carrying lighted pipes, etc., is prohibited within the buildings and in all enclosed corridors and lobbies.

9. The College is closed to Students at 10.15 p.m. Officers of Students' Common Rooms and College Societies must arrange to terminate their meetings in time for this Rule to take effect, unless they have the written permission of the Principal for an extension of time.

10. All full-time Students must reside in one of the Halls of Residence, unless they are living with their parents or guardians, or unless otherwise expressly permitted or directed by the Principal.

11. Students are required to wear Academic Dress at lectures and written examinations, at official interviews with members of the Staff, and at "Hall" in the Halls of Residence.

12. Rules made by the Librarian, the Curator of the College Grounds, the Refectory Committee, or by Professors and Lecturers, have the force of Rules of Discipline.



**Highfield Hall, opening by
the Duke of York, 1930**

The Turner Sims Library, 1935



UNIVERSITY OF
Southampton





Turner Sims Library Interior



Chilworth Manor



In 1952

On 29 April 1952, in the early weeks of the reign of HM Queen Elizabeth II, a Royal Charter was granted to the University of Southampton, which enabled the institution to award its own degrees. Six faculties were created: Arts, Science, Engineering, Economics, Education and Law. The first University of Southampton degrees were awarded on 4 July 1953, following the appointment of the Duke of Wellington as Chancellor of the University.

The buildings go up! 1960-present

1961

Man-powered flight: Graduates from the University's Department of Aeronautics were the chief contenders in a competition organised by the Royal Aeronautical Society, to construct a man-powered aircraft. The aircraft they developed had an 80-foot wingspan and was 25 feet long. It was to be pedalled by Olympic runner Martin Hyman, who was insured for £40,000!

1962

Pioneering contribution: Professor Eric Zepler, who made an outstanding and pioneering contribution to radio receiver development, retired from the Chair of Electronics in 1962. His name is now associated with many famous radio receivers and transmitters, and equipment of his design was used by both the Royal Air Force and the Luftwaffe. The Zepler Building now provides facilities for research groups in declarative systems and software engineering, microelectronics and design automation, parallel and distributed computing, and multimedia.

European Gold medal: Southampton graduate Bruce Tulloh (BSc Botany 1959) won a gold medal in the 5000 metres at the 1962 European Games. He set British and European records for the two-, three- and six- mile races.

1964

Bergerac: John Nettles (who later went on to make his name in the TV series Bergerac) appeared in a successful production of 'Dr Macabre' which reached the finals of The Sunday Times NUS Festival.

1965

Putting Southampton on the map: On joining the University, new Vice Chancellor Professor Kenneth Mather said, "I was keen to come to Southampton because it is one of the most rapidly expanding of the established Universities and it is putting itself more and more on the map."

1966

Caligula victorious! The student production of Caligula won the trophy at the 11th NUS drama festival, adjudicated by the drama critic of The Sunday Times, Harold Hobson. The winning production had a week's run at St Martin's Theatre in London.

Archaeology digs in: The Department of Archaeology at Southampton was founded in 1966. Its first Professor Cunliffe, was one of the pioneers of modern British Archaeology.

1968

Science research in progress:

Among the achievements in various departments/Research Centres:

- Department of Chemistry: high resolution nuclear magnetic spectroscopy resonance.
- The Department of Mechanical Engineering: work on diffusion studies in silicon.
- Department of Electronics: adaptive systems for transmission of data over H.F. circuits.
- ISVR: structural damming of high frequency vibration.
- Department of Electrical Engineering: digital direct control and functioning of the human lung.
- Department of Astronautics and Aeronautics: Navier-Stokes equations for flow in the centre of vortices.

1974

One of the best concert venues in the country: When it opened in October 1974, the Turner Sims Concert Hall provided the people of Southampton with one of the best concert venues in the country. Gillian Widdicombe, writing in The Financial Times in November 1974, declared: "I cannot think of a single hall in the Southern counties to rival the new Turner Sims".

1975

Pioneering photography: The Photographic Gallery exhibited work by Julia Margaret Cameron, (1815-1879), one of the great pioneers of photography as an art form. The photographic historian Beaumont Newhall described her portraits as 'among the most noble and impressive yet produced by means of the camera'.

1976

Environmental Science strikes forth... The Adult Education Environmental Science course went from strength to strength during this period. Spectacular photographs from an expedition to Greenland in 1976 were published in an expedition report which was deposited with the Central and Geography Department libraries.

1977

Over £14 million raised: Sir Donald Acheson, one of the founders of the School of Medicine, established the Wessex Medical Trust (Hope). Hope raises money to fund research, conducted in the Faculty of Medicine and Health and Biological Sciences, into a wide range of diseases. Since its foundation Hope has raised over £14million and funded nearly 800 projects.

1979

Contemporary art in focus: The John Hansard Gallery opened in 1979. Its debut exhibition, The Panoramic Image, reflected the gallery's concern with contemporary work and the University's disciplinary traditions. In the last 25 years, the John Hansard Gallery has continued this interdisciplinary tradition and gone on to achieve international recognition for its work. It is now one of Britain's best known contemporary art galleries.

1983

The Wellington Connection: On 17 March 1983, the archive of the first Duke of Wellington, victor at Waterloo and later Prime Minister, arrived in the University Library. The archive, containing over 100,000 documents, features copies of almost all the letters the Duke sent in his official capacities, together with letters from his many correspondents over his sixty years of public life.

1984

Chilworth Science Park: 1984 saw the formation of Chilworth Centre Limited. This was the first step in the development of the Chilworth site as a science park and conference centre. By the end of 1984, one of the first three buildings was scheduled to be taken over by Ferring Research Ltd, a pharmaceutical firm linked with the Faculty of Medicine. Ferring planned to conduct research into products connected with cardiovascular diseases.

Oceanography expansion: This year saw official recognition by the University Grants Committee of the Oceanography Department in which future academic work in this subject would be concentrated. At this time there were only four oceanography departments in the UK: Swansea, Liverpool, Bangor and Southampton.

1985

First woman to be hounoured: Professor Barbara Clayton, the University's first female Professor in the Medical Faculty, was elected President of the Royal College of Pathologists. She was the first woman to be honoured in this way.

Mountbatten and Palmerston Papers: In July 1985 the University announced that the Broadlands Archive Trust would be depositing its papers in the University Library. This included the archive of Earl Mountbatten of Burma and of Lord Palmerston, the Victorian Prime Minister.

1986

Honours all round:

- Professor Donald Acheson, formerly the University's Dean of Medicine, and subsequently the Government's Chief Medical Officer, was knighted in 1986. University Chancellor Lord Jellicoe also received a knighthood.
- Martin Fleischmann, a Professor in the Chemistry Department, was made a Fellow of the Royal Society for his work in the fields of electro-chemistry and surface science.
- Dr John Fairclough, a member of the University Council, was appointed Government Chief Scientist.

1988

British Satellite Broadcasting: The second phase of construction at the Chilworth Research Centre began in late 1988, with one third of the space already allocated to British Satellite Broadcasting, which would offer the first licensed TV service in the UK based on 'pictures from space'. The massive signal dishes soon became a familiar feature at Chilworth.

1989

Top research University: The outcome of the Higher Education Research Selectivity Exercise confirmed Southampton as 'one of the top dozen or so research universities in the United Kingdom'.

Opto-electronics Research Centre: The Opto-electronics Research Centre, the first inter-disciplinary research centre to be awarded to the University, was born on 1 October 1989. The new Director of the centre was Professor Alec Gambling, with staff drawn from the Optical Fibre Group and the Laser Physics Group at the University. The research programme was drawn broadly to cover the principles and applications of miniature lasers. At Southampton, topics included fabrication of optical fibres and waveguides, fibre lasers and amplifiers, miniature crystalline lasers, non-linear optical waveguides, ultra-short pulses, optical sensors and biosensors.

1990

Sellafield leukaemia link: Professor Martin Gardner's study, which linked Sellafield to childhood leukaemia, identified 'a raised risk associated with fathers working at Sellafield and, in particular, among those with the highest exposures to external ionising radiation before their children's conception', and received high profile treatment in the national press.

1991

First Briton to receive Tyndall Award: Dr (now Professor) David Payne was awarded the Tyndall Award for his 'outstanding contribution to the design, measurement and fabrication of optical fibres, sensors and fibre devices'. He was the first Briton to win the award.

British Aerospace Engineering Design: A group of five students, four from Civil Engineering and one from Institute of Sound and Engineering, won first prize in the competition for the British Aerospace Engineering Design Prize. Their winning project was a new spectator stand for Southampton Football Club!

1992

International renown for electronics: In an assessment by the US Institute for Scientific Information, which was published in Science Watch, the University of Southampton was rated sixth in the world for basic electronic engineering research. The first five places were all held by prestigious US institutions.

1993

Research on campus

- University researchers developed a special electronic 'smart pebble' to help with their study of the natural pattern of shingle and gravel movements as part of their research into coastal erosion.
- The Department of Nutrition embarked on research, funded by Kelloggs, looking at the importance of breakfast for children. The New Reporter headline, 'Breakfast skipping may leave children flaked out', was a possible candidate for the worst headline of the year.
- Professors Alec Gambling and David Payne were awarded the 1993 Computers and Communications Prize from the Foundation for Computers and Communications Promotion in Japan 'for pioneering contributions and leadership in the research and development of optical fibre communications resulting in the invention of the erbium-doped optical fibre amplifier'.

1994

Engineering patent: Scientists in the Department of Electrical Engineering patented a method of adding a unique electrical charge into the atomic structure of a plastic, allowing it to be easily identified and to facilitate recycling.

Royal Society Welcome: Professor David Barker was awarded the Royal Society Welcome Foundation Prize for 1994 in recognition of his contribution to the understanding of a number of major diseases of later life (cardiovascular disease, obstructive airways disease and diabetes).

1995

RAE glory: In the Research Assessment results announced at the end of the year, the University strengthened its position among the country's leading research universities. No less than 19 subjects achieved a 5 or 5* grading - the top awards in the assessment.

Medicine: The MRC Epidemiology Unit cast its net ever wider in pursuing research on the relationship between the experience of the foetus and the incidence of heart disease, stroke, diabetes and eye conditions in later life.

Revolutionising communications networks: BTG plc, a world leader in the commercialisation of novel technologies, acquired the patents related to the erbium-doped fibre optic amplifier. Developed in the Opto-Electronic Research Centre, the amplifier made it possible to send signals for longer distances down optical fibres using only optical components and removing the need for electronic repeaters. It promised to revolutionise and dramatically reduce the cost of installing electronic communications networks.

1997

British Touring Car Championship, Thruxton: On 21 April 1997 New Reporter featured news that Winchester School of Art fashion student Sabine Brauningner had won a prize of £1000 from the magazine Auto Trader. Sabine had designed new promotional clothes for the British Touring Car Championship at Thruxton.

Sainsbury's solar power: The University's Sustainable Energy Research Group collaborated with Sainsbury's, the supermarket retailer, to produce the world's first solar-powered refrigerated lorry. The lorry had solar panels on its roof to power its refrigeration system and was used to transport fresh fruit and vegetables.

Alumni Labour MPs: Five Southampton graduates won seats in the 1997 general election, four of them were part of the 'Labour landslide'.



Existing buildings

1. Main Building
2. Refectory
3. Senior Common Room
4. Engineering I
5. Engineering II
6. Geology, Zoology, Physiology and Biochemistry
7. Chemistry
8. Physics
9. Institute of Education
10. Social Sciences
11. Computation
12. Hydraulics Model

Buildings under construction and proposed

13. Engineering III (1960)
14. Chemistry Extension (1960)
15. Arts (1961)
16. Nuffield Theatre (1961)
17. Mathematics I (1962)
18. Physics I (1963)
19. Union (1963)
20. Geology (1964)
21. Botany (1964)
22. Administration (1965)
23. Geography (1965)
24. Engineering IIA (1965)
25. Engineering IV (1965)
26. Great Hall (1966)
27. Works Department (1967)
28. Zoology (1968)
29. Law (1969)
30. Engineering V (1969)
31. Social Sciences II (1970)
32. Hall of Residence (1970)
33. Engineering VI (1971)
34. Chemistry III (1971)
35. Arts II (1971)
36. Mathematics II (1971)
37. Hall of Residence (1971)
38. Graduate Hall (1974)
39. Physics II (1975)
40. Engineering VII (1976)
41. Chemistry III (1977)
42. Physics III (1977)
43. Medicine (1978)

Key to the plans proposed in 1963, for developments in the 1960s and 1970s

Details of the expansion plans and costs, 1963

APPENDIX

A. Buildings completed

	Completion date	Floor area sq ft	Building Cost £	Architect
Southampton Water Tidal Model	October 1957	4,000	14,305	Ronald Sims
Comptrol	February 1958	4,094	13,539	Ronald Sims
Social Sciences I	April 1958	4,827	32,276	Sir Basil Spencer
Wellington Sports Pavilion	May 1959	5,833	15,296	Ronald Sims
Garner-Dixon Building (Library Extension)	July 1959	39,090	188,859	Gunnbridge and Gunnbridge
Lanchester Building (Engineering I)	July 1959	44,675	223,670	Sir Basil Spencer
Tizard Building (Engineering II)	December 1959	34,874	143,408	Sir Basil Spencer
Chamberlain Hall (for women students)	May 1960	71,128	280,818	Sir Basil Spencer
Physics Building Extension and Alterations	September 1960	9,350	54,439	Gunnbridge and Gunnbridge
Senior Common Room and Refectory Extension	September 1960	24,274	215,002	Sir Basil Spencer
Education Building Extension and Alterations	August 1961	70,855	451,997	Gunnbridge and Gunnbridge


B. Buildings in progress

	Start date	Completion date	Floor area sq ft	Building Cost £	Architect
Chemistry Extension (Chemistry I)	March 1960	August 1961	45,000	275,475	Sir Basil Spencer
Engineering III	April 1960	April 1965	60,000	334,040	Sir Basil Spencer
South Stanchem House Extension (195 men students)	October 1960	December 1965	69,772	277,324	Foster and Hale
Glen Elyn Hall Extension (200 men students)	April 1961	August 1963	25,218	137,343	Gunnbridge and Gunnbridge
Arm Building (Arm I)	October 1961	July 1963	46,375	313,621	Sir Basil Spencer
Nuffield Theatre	October 1961	October 1963	12,739	144,549	Sir Basil Spencer

C. Buildings in Approved University Grants Committee Programme

	Starting date	Year of completion	Approximate floor area sq ft	Architect
Connaught Hall Extension (170 men students)	1961	1964	48,000	Foster and Hale
Mathematics Building (Mathematics I)	1962	1965	45,000	Ronald Sims
New Physics Building (Physics I)	1963	1966	100,000	Sir Basil Spencer
Students' Union Building	1963	1966	75,000	Sir Basil Spencer
New Botany Building	1964	1966	25,000	Sir Basil Spencer
New Zoology Building	1964	1966	20,000	Sir Basil Spencer
Additional Hall of Residence at Glen River (200 students)	1965	1966	200 places	—

* Excluding the cost of building furniture except in the case of the Nuffield Theatre.

An aerial black and white photograph of the Highfield Campus. The image shows a large, complex of buildings with various rooflines and architectural styles. A prominent feature is a large, rectangular building with a flat roof in the center. To the left, there's a long, narrow building with a series of gabled roofs. The campus is surrounded by residential areas with smaller houses and streets. In the upper part of the image, there's a large, open area that appears to be a sports field or a large lawn. The overall scene depicts a busy university campus in the mid-20th century.

**Aerial view of Highfield Campus -
before the Nuffield Theatre, with
the Lanchester Building under
construction, 1960s**



Aerial shot of Highfield Campus in 2007, after completion of the Library extension

Highfield Campus with the newly
constructed Nuffield Theatre and
Law Building, 1960s



Aerial shot in 2007, during construction of the EEE Building on University Road





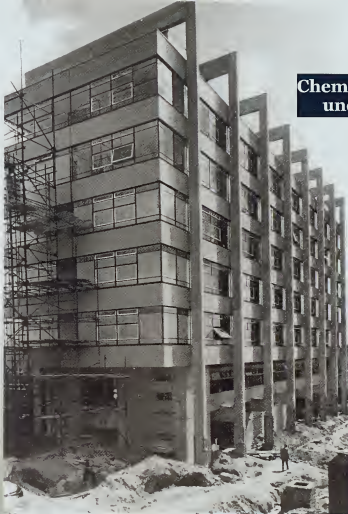
**The New Nuffield
Theatre, 1963**

**The Queen in the Nuffield Theatre,
1966**



The Nuffield Theatre today

**Chemistry Building
under construction,**



**The Chemistry
Building today**





**Engineering Department
Building, 1963**



Article from *Hartley News*, 1991, on
changes to campus

CHANGING

New buildings for research,

The University continues to grow physically - and to plan for further growth. High on the list of priorities are plans for more student residential accommodation, with 500 new places planned for the next five years.



Chamberlain Hall

The first phase of the University's plans to build more student residences is a scheme for 192 new postgraduate study/bedrooms at Chamberlain Hall. Three new buildings are planned, each having three wings, constructed around a central court. The new buildings will be built on the site of South Hill, which will be demolished. Although South Hill is one of the older buildings owned by the University, it is of limited architectural value and would cost too much to up-grade to today's standards.



Highfield Hall

Second phase of the University's plans for additional residences is a scheme at Highfield Hall. To be built on the site of the Porter's Lodge and the tennis courts, the new residences will house 56 additional students. 33 en-suite places will be provided for undergraduates, whilst 24 self-catering places will be provided for postgraduates.

UNIVERSITY OF Southampton

FACES

teaching and student residences



The Mountbatten Building

The new Electronics building, now nearing completion, is to be known as the Mountbatten Building. The new building has been built on a six-acre site between Bargess Road and Salisbury Road and has cost over £12 million. It will be home to a large part of the Department of Electronics and Computer Science which will move in, in stages, over the next few months. The Mountbatten Building contains teaching and research space as well as classroom accommodation and should be fully operational by the start of the 1991/92 session.

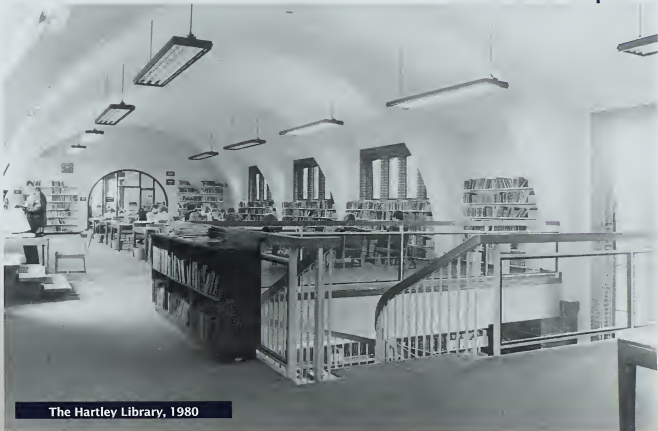


Phase Two of the University's Science Park was opened last June by the former Chief Scientific Adviser in the Cabinet Office, Sir John Fairclough. Adding over 100,000 sq ft to the Science Park, the new buildings are over 50% let. Major tenants include the Southampton University Management School, the James Russell Centre for Glass Circulation, Chalmers Technology Ltd and computer contractors, Wessex Integrated Systems. Enquiries about the Science Park can be made to the University-owned company Chalmers Centre Ltd on 0703 767420 (Fax 0703 766190).

Sir John Fairclough (right) holds his hand as recipient on the one part issue outside Ipswich House. Also pictured are Professor John Lane, the University's Director of Industrial Affairs (centre) and John Wootton of developers, MEPC.



Turner Sims Building, 1963, now the
Hartley Library



The Hartley Library, 1980



The Hartley Library, 2009



The Hartley Library extension



The Gower Building



The Zepler Building



The Nightingale Building

UNIVERSITY OF
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October 2006, The Mountbatten Fire

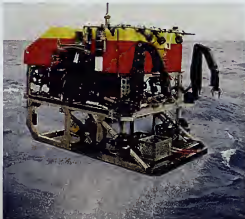


**The New Mountbatten Centre,
completed 2009.**

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**National Oceanography Centre,
Southampton**



Isis – the UK's first deep-diving remotely operated vehicle (ROV) facility. Based at the National Oceanography Centre, Southampton

**The Institute of Developmental
Science, Southampton General
Hospital**





The EEE Building – gateway to the
University

The changing face of student accommodation

University College, Southampton.

THE HALLS OF RESIDENCE.

Every effort is made by the College to house its resident students in comfortable buildings, as well fitted as possible both for individual study and for that corporate life which is one of the most important features of a University.

Originally, existing houses were bought and adapted to the needs of Halls of Residence, but lately the College has begun to erect new buildings, specially designed for the purpose, and combining the best of the old traditions with the most up-to-date lay-out and equipment.

The accommodation is distributed as follows :—

South Stoneham House, for men	100
New Hall at South Stoneham, for men (to be opened Oct., 1931)	134
Highfield Hall, for women	110
South Hill, Bassett, for women	30
Total	374

Residents of Highfield Hall, 1943-4



Halls of Residence Booklet, c1930

ORIGINAL FIRST ROLL OF THE FIRST 18 MEMBERS OF
SOUTH STONEHAM HOUSE

who came into residence in the autumn of 1921.

Of these 18 students:

C.F. Freeman obtained 1st Class Honours in Engineering and is with B.T.H.
H.BROWNLOW has taken Holy Orders and is rector of Kimpton.
S.C. WILMOT is Headmaster of a school at Long Sutton.
F. BROWN went to Australia, and died of consumption on his return home for his first holiday.
P.W.H.DIPDEN is teaching in Southampton.
R.D. GIBBS is Associate Professor of Botany at McGill University, Montreal.
F.L. HARVEY is with the Armstrong Siddeley firm.
H. HATT is now Ph.D. in Chemistry and is in a very important technical institute in Birmingham.
O.F. HILLS is Science master at the Varndean School Brighton.
E.J. HOLMES went to Cambridge and is now Biology master at Taunton's School, Southampton.
T.L. JERMAN is at the Intermediate School, Brighton.
G. JOACHIM is with his Father's wine firm in Bordeaux.
R.J. KNIGHT is Headmaster of a school in Warwick
W.E. MAGOR is doing engineering work in Cornwall.
F. ROGERS is a school master-journalist in London.
A.W.STANDIDGE is teaching in Kent and is an organist of repute.
H. WARNE died two years after going down.

The 50 Ex-service men came into residence half way through the autumn term, but the above 18 men were actually the first students to be in residence.

October 12, 1936.

Albert A. Cock:Warden.

UNIVERSITY OF
Southampton



South Stoneham House,
first 18 residents, 1921



View from room 10C looking North from Stoneham
House, 1963



**Spot the difference! Some things
don't change too much...**





Stoneham Tower - now closed.

A typical room in Stoneham Tower





**Glen Eyre Site,
construction of new
blocks K, L, M, 1966**

**Glen Eyre Halls of
Residence, 2008**





**Montifiore House, Blocks A
and B, 1965**



**Montifiore Halls of
Residence,
refurbished, 2008**



Bencraft Court

Dining Room at Halls, 1960s





Connaught Hall



**Chancellor's Court Hall's of
Residence**



The University Today

Highfield Campus

Home to Schools and research centres from all three faculties,
including:

- Civil Engineering and the Environment
- Engineering Sciences
- Electronics and Computer Science
- Health Sciences
- Law
- Mathematics
- Music
- Management
- Optoelectronics Research Centre
- Social Sciences

Also home to the Jubilee Sports Centre and Students' Union

Highfield campus at night



Avenue Campus

A blue-tinted underwater photograph showing a diver in the center, surrounded by bubbles. In the foreground, a yellow and black striped measuring tape lies on a sandy seabed. In the background, a large, rusted metal structure, possibly part of a shipwreck, is visible.

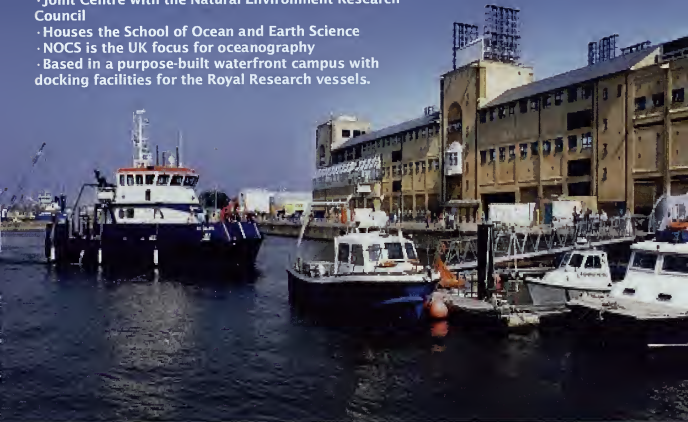
School of Humanities:

- Archaeology
- English
- History
- Modern Languages
- Film
- Philosophy
- Music (based at Highfield close to the Turner Sims Concert Hall)

Expertise in Maritime Archaeology

National Oceanography Centre, Southampton

- Joint Centre with the Natural Environment Research Council
- Houses the School of Ocean and Earth Science
- NOCS is the UK focus for oceanography
- Based in a purpose-built waterfront campus with docking facilities for the Royal Research vessels.



Boldrewood

Currently the home for:

Biomedical Sciences

School of Medicine (in addition to hospital base)

Plans for the Development of Maritime Centre of Excellence



Artist's impression of the Maritime Centre of Excellence

Southampton General Hospital

- Home to the University's School of Medicine
- One of the country's leading teaching hospitals



The Development Origins of Health & Disease (DoHaD) division which aims to promote research into the foetal and developmental origins of health and disease is based here.

Winchester School of Art

International centre of excellence in art, design and related subjects

Programmes include: painting, printmaking, sculpture, fashion, new media, graphic design, illustration, design management, advertising and photography

Annual degree shows

Student works feature in London Student Fashion Week

A student from the University's Winchester School of Art scooped one of the three main catwalk prizes at Graduate Fashion Week 2006.



Research strengths

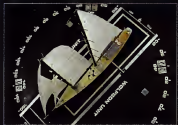
Sir Tim Berners-Lee: at the forefront of development of the World Wide Web



Institute of Developmental Sciences: world leaders in the study of links between mothers' diet and lifestyle and the health of children into adulthood



Instrumental in making aircraft engines quieter and more efficient



The Wolfson Unit is a UK Sport Innovation partner for the Olympics



Working across the globe on climate change



Optoelectronics Research Centre: Among the first to develop optical fibres back in the 1960s

Engineers using the University's RJ Mitchell wind tunnel helped the British gold-medal winning cycling team prepare for Beijing. The work was carried out by the world-renowned Wolfson Unit for Marine Technology and Industrial Aerodynamics (WUMTIA).

Wind tunnel testing was undertaken to accelerate the development of track bikes and riders for the Beijing Olympics by focusing on direct performance gains and improving understanding of the complex aerodynamics involved.



Institute of Sound and Vibration Research (ISVR)

Leads the world in the study of sound and vibration



Home to South of
England Cochlear
Implant Centre



New £6 million
purpose-built
facility



Human factors
research unit

Institute for Life Sciences

UNIVERSITY OF
Southampton



Current £50million building project to bring together multidisciplinary sciences where innovative thinkers can create knowledge and deliver solutions to major problems facing society. To be completed in 2010.

Collaborating with industry

A significant feature of our work is the linkage of fundamental research with potential application.

This is embodied in the Lloyd's Register University Technology Centre (LRUTC) in Hydro-dynamics, Hydro-elasticity and Mechanics of Composites, and the Advanced Technology Partnership with the Royal National Lifeboat Institution.



Our enterprise achievements

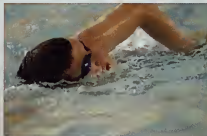
- Favourably compared to Stanford University as one of the world's leading universities for spin-out companies
- Work with Rolls-Royce, Microsoft, Eli Lilly, QinetiQ, DePuy and IBM amongst other leading companies
- 12 spin-out companies launched since 2000
- Enterprise features in many courses
- Support enterprise through business plans, product launches and finding manufacturing partners



CASE STUDY

Offshore Hydrocarbon Mapping (OHM)

This spin-out company has become a world leader in using electromagnetic imaging to survey the oceans, saving millions of pounds in the hunt for increasingly scarce oil and gas reserves.



**The Jubilee Sports
Centre, opened in 2005**



The Arts on campus – Turner Sims Concert Hall and the John Hansard Gallery

Your support

Careers

- Southampton Careers Network - Profile your career online and help current students understand more about your industry and options available to them
- Offer work experience or placements – can your company offer students the opportunity to get hands on experience?
- Give a careers talk-share your experience with our current students.

Financial Support

- Give a gift to the Annual Giving Programme - you can direct your donation to support students, your department or to the Universities strategic aims.

Be Involved

- Attend or sponsor our events programme – help organise Reunions, sponsor an event or join one of our many international branches,
- Link with world class researchers and facilities – could our academic community help your business?
- Take a further course – come back to Southampton and enjoy a postgraduate course.



Thank you for being part of our history,
and supporting our future.



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